Dateline November 1, 1959

Membership in The Methodist Church in the United States has risen to 9,815,459, according to the Rev. Albert C. Hoover, director of the church's statistical office in Chicago.

This total represents a net gain of 123,543 over last year's figure, or an increase of 1.27 per cent. The 9,815,-459 figure includes the denomination's 27,750 ministers, but does not include 1,536,419 preparatory members (baptized children).

This report is based on the latest statistics furnished the office by the church's 100 annual conferences in the 50 states, Puerto Rico and Cuba for the fiscal year 1958-59. Cuba is included in the tabulation because of its affiliation with the church's Jacksonville, Fla., area.

The official statistics will be published early in 1960 in a volume of some 800 pages under the title, "1959 General Minutes of the Annual Conferences of The Methodist Church."

- The church received 763,464 members during the past year—380,204 of them on profession of faith, but losses by transfer, death, and other causes cut the net gain down to 123, 543.
- The report shows that there are 39,236 organized Methodist churches, 81 less than a year ago. The total paid by these churches for all purposes amounted to $512,164,658—an increase of $28,679,341 over the previous year.
- Total membership of the church schools is now 7,154,254, a gain of nearly 42,000 over last year. There is an average Sunday School attendance of 3,739,881, nearly 55,000 more than last year.
- Local units of the Woman's Society of Christian Service increased to 31,864, a gain of 579 over last year. More than 500 new chapters of Meth-

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CONTACT

sponsored jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church

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Dateline

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odist Men were also chartered, bringing the total number up to 11,209.

- Estimated value of all church buildings was reported at $2,555,838,779—an increase of more than $157 million over last year. The amount spent for buildings and improvements—$115,005,879—was a drop of over $4 million from last year's figure, but the churches paid $59,836,906 on indebtedness, $7,693,430 more than was paid on debts the year before.
- Total amount paid in salaries to pastors and associate pastors was $91,209,722, an increase of about $5 million over last year.
- The amount given for all benevolences was $75,498,724, a gain of $6,251,121 when compared to last year's figure of $69,247,603.

The American Public Health Association recently called for "a broad educational effort" to prevent cigarette smoking, especially among teen-agers.

The association's action was taken in the form of a resolution adopted

by its governing council of 162 members including physicians, educators, and public-health administrators. The association, which has 13,000 members and 46 affiliated societies, held its 87th annual meeting in Atlantic City in October.

"Lung cancer," the resolution said, "is a rapidly increasing fatal disease which now kills more than 25,000 people in the United States each year and, if present trends continue, will claim the lives of more than 1,000,000 present school children in this country before they reach the age of 70 years."

The resolution declared that "scientific evidence has established that excessive cigarette smoking is a major factor in the disease" and that "public health officials of the United States and many other countries have pointed out the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer."

The resolution went on to urge "health authorities to collaborate with voluntary health organizations and with educational authorities in this effort."

In Washington, James P. Richards, president of the Tobacco Institute, called the resolution "obviously the result of another effort by the anti-smoking group to get other backing for its anti-tobacco campaign."

"The American Public Health Association resolution," Richards said, "does not claim that a causative relationship exists between smoking and lung cancer and does not mention the many other factors being investigated."

Staffs of the three general boards of social concern are meeting this week at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., with professors of social ethics from all Methodist seminaries. They will exchange ideas on developing more adequate leadership for moral reform and a change of culture patterns.

In an appeal to the nation's church women to do some fresh thinking about disarmament, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has warned that many things will have to be done before it can be realized.

Addressing a recent United Nations seminar conducted by United Church Women, Mrs. Roosevelt declared that universal membership in the United Nations is basic to international agreements on disarmament.

"You can't leave anybody out because all must accept the basic prin-

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The Board of Social and Economic Relations has adopted the following actions:

(1) Approved unification with the name Board of Christian Social Concerns.

(2) Approved three divisions with the following names:

The Division of Temperance, Health and Welfare; the Division of Peace and World Order; and the Division of Human and Economic Relations.

It agreed on some re-classification of the present lines of work now undertaken separately by the three boards.

(3) Approved a unified structure for social action from the General Boards to the local churches with the name Christian Social Concerns used on all levels.

(4) Approved the headquarters location in Washington, D. C. However, the Board of Social and Economic Relations does not believe that the location of headquarters should make or break the unification and is ready to go anywhere the Church wishes the unified board to go.

(5) Voted against a General Secretary for the unified board and supported vigorously the election of three General Secretaries, one for each of the divisions.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

General conference memorials and legislation

The board of Social and Economic Relations proposed revision of "The Methodist Church and Race." A number of changes were made consistent with the report of the Dallas Human Relations Conference and the changed situation in the Church and the community on racial matters since the General Conference of 1956.

Principal changes in the statement involve the insertion of new and specific sections on the elimination of discrimination in education, employment, and housing and the strengthening of the section on support for pastors of churches in changing neighborhoods.

The preamble to the new statement remains essentially the same as that in the present *Discipline*. It begins with the declaration: "The teaching of our Lord is that all men

(continued on the next page)

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are brothers. The Master permits no discrimination because of race, color, or national origin."

Emphasizing the changing racial climate of the world, it reiterates the basic position of The Methodist Church against discrimination.

The new statement then lists a 10-point program to replace the six points in the present resolution. These ten points propose:

"(1) That a cooperative study be made of the church and its institutions—including local churches, colleges, universities, theological schools, publishing agencies, hospitals, and homes—as to their admission and employment policies and practices, and availability of services. It is the responsibility of these institutions to make their policies and practices non-discriminatory.

Discrimination attacked

"(2) That Methodists in their homes, in their work, in their churches, and in their communities actively strive to eliminate discrimination on the basis of race, color, or creed.

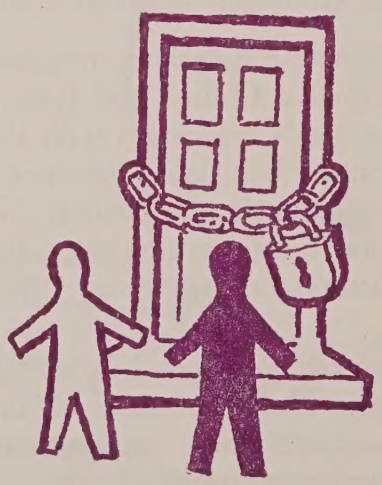
"(3) That Methodists face their responsibilities in education by implementing the decisions of the Supreme Court and by creating attitudes which make it easier for children, youth, and all to live in harmony with those of other races.

"(4) That Methodists recognize the right to a fair and equal opportunity for all to earn an adequate livelihood. Training in skills, employment, and advancement must be based on individual merit without discrimination as to race, nationality, sex, or creed.

"(5) That as a church we should now begin a program of education and action to bring about open occupancy. To limit on a racial or religious basis the individual's freedom to choose a home and a neighborhood violates Christian principles. The right to rent or purchase, however, is not enough. Community acceptance which creates a sense of belonging is the spirit of Christ.

"(6) That Methodist Churches in changing neighborhoods, rather than seeking new locations, early prepare their people to welcome into their fellowship all races as they become a part of their community. That our pastors, upon whom rests the responsibility of receiving individuals into church membership, discharge that responsibility without regard to race, color, or national origin. When a local church faces such changing conditions, both pastor and church should be assured of support by the Bishop, District Superintendent, and Annual Conference. After proper consultation financial support may be given also.

"(7) That as steps are taken toward the replacement of the Central Jurisdiction by a pattern of church organization more consistent with Christian brotherhood, our leaders should continually seek creative alternatives to the existing pattern. Bishops, District Superintendents, pastors, and laymen should seek a way for the implementation of better fraternal relations between the Central Jurisdiction and other jurisdictions by closer cooperation at annual and district conferences and at local church levels.



"(8) That Methodists at national and international meetings of the Church make provision for equality of accommodations for all races without discrimination or segregation.

"(9) That the many racial and national groups which make up our Methodist world fellowship be afforded the opportunity without discrimination to enjoy full participation in all activities and on all levels of the Church.

"(10) That local churches undertake the education of their members in ways which link serious study and vital worship, thereby offering creative Christian leadership to its membership and the community."

The Board of Social and Economic Relations adopted a memorial requesting the General Conference to insert in Paragraph #432 (Section 5) of the Discipline the words "human relations" as follows:

Discipline insertion

"On the recommendation of the district superintendents, confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Annual Conference, he may appoint a person or persons: to travel throughout such conference to distribute tracts; to promote the cause of temperance; to promote or serve in our institutions of learning, hospitals and homes under our auspices, or other benevolence institutions; to serve in groups devoted to the promotion of (*human relations*), peace and world order; to teach in institutions of learning not under our auspices; to be editors of unofficial papers or magazines published in the interests of The Methodist Church; provided that in no such case shall the church incur any financial responsibility."

This would provide a Bishop with the authority to appoint a member of an Annual Conference to work in the field of human relations. The absence of this authority has created difficulty for a number of Methodist ministers who are serving organizations devoted to the improvement of human relations.

Research projects

The Board heard with approval the report of its four-volume project being conducted at Boston University on *Methodist Social Thought and Action.*

Volume III on "The Theology of Methodist Social Action" will be available by General Conference. All

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

of the manuscripts will be in the hands of the Board for its last meeting of the quadrennium in February 1960.

The Board endorsed the continuation of its project on *Christianity and Communism* on the basis of a precis submitted by the director and writer of the project, Dr. F. Ernest Johnson of New York City.

In another story in this issue *Contact* reports the statement adopted by the Board on the steel strike. Especially noteworthy is the call for a White House conference to clarify the issues which apparently cannot be resolved between major elements of our economic life in times of crisis and the possibility of developing new processes by which settlements can be more easily achieved.

The Board of Social and Economic Relations approved a specific proposal of its committee on industrial relations to develop a handbook on industrial relations for the local church. The board anticipates that most of the work for this handbook will be completed for the end of the quadrennium.

Social Welfare

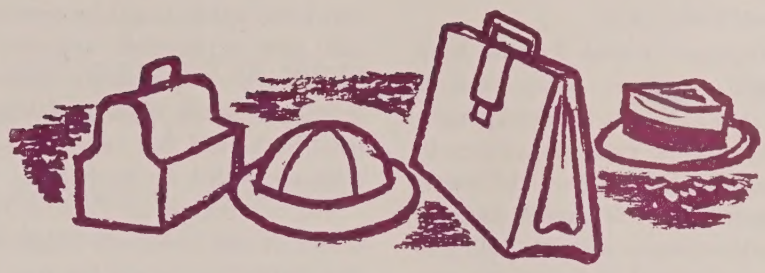
The Board reviewed with approval and delight the first two chapters of the book being written by Dr. Haskell M. Miller (the author of *Understanding and Preventing Juvenile Delinquency*) on *The Church and Social Welfare.*

The book will be completed by the first of January 1960 for approval by the Board in February 1960.

A fascinating and interesting panel under the direction of Dr. Clarence H. LaRue, chairman of the Steering Committee of the Dallas Conference, was held recently.

The guest participants and speakers were: Miss Thelma Stevens, secretary of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division, and the Rev. Thomas Van Loon, the Division of the Local Church of the Board of Education.

The main purpose of the panel was to clarify the results of Dallas and project them into the future.



Needed: a labor conference

The General Board of Social and Economic Relations, which recently met in Chicago, sent telegrams to the President of the United States, Secretary of Labor, the negotiating teams of steel labor and steel management, and the Presidential Fact Finding Committee supporting the collective bargaining principle.

The telegrams expressed the hope that the Taft-Hartley injunction might be avoided, and spoke of the unresolved basic issues which might well be considered at a White House Conference called by the President of the United States. The full statement of the telegrams was as follows:

"The present shut-down of steel producing plants affecting our total economy and the welfare of persons directly and indirectly involved, and the continuing failure of negotiating teams to resolve the conflicting interest of management and the trade unions jeopardizes the principle of free collective bargaining.

"The record of collective bargaining has been an excellent one and has the merit of operating on the principle of free voluntary decisions made by free men.

Basic differences seen

"The breakdown of present steel negotiations indicate that there are basic differences between the parties which are not being resolved. Among these differences, apparent to us, are:

(1) What constitutes a just distribution of a rising productivity through greater efficiency to the producer, the worker, and the consumer?

"(2) What is the relationship between the demands of the contending parties and inflation in view of the welfare of the public as a whole?

"(3) What constitutes a just arrangement for job security when inventions replace the labor of persons?

"President Eisenhower has made plain to the public on several occasions his concern over the failure of both parties to bargain responsibly. We commend the President for his apparent reluctance to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act. Even at this late hour we hope that the use of injunction might be avoided.

More bargaining urged

"Therefore, we call upon union and management of the steel industry to renew and continue responsible collective bargaining until a contract is signed. Failure to do so may affect the whole concept of contractual agreements arrived at by free men.

"Finally, we are calling upon the President of the United States to sponsor a White House Conference on the continuing unresolved issues in industrial relations for the purpose of creating new social processes resolving such conflicts and for assuring just relationships in economic life."

Now machinery has been set in motion to issue an injunction in accord with Taft-Hartley provisions to stop the steel strike for at least 80 days. This is at best a temporary stop-gap measure. It does not resolve the basic issues of the strike which are contained in the three basic differences listed by number above—and these issues must be answered.

(continued on the next page)

(continued from page 5)

Management insists it must have the right to manage. Labor declares that it is not going to sign away hard-fought-for work rules it has negotiated and battled for over the years. Management says it cannot increase the workers' wages without leading to further inflation. Labor says the steel companies can increase wage scales without price increases tacked onto steel—and the Fact Finding Committee did not have the authority to interpret the facts and recommend.

Board observations

Regardless of what happens under the injunction, we can make at least half-a-dozen relevant observations:

(1) The Taft-Hartley Act seemingly is inadequate to deal effectively with the dimension of the steel strike.

(2) There is real likelihood of increased pressure to use compulsory arbitration to avoid further strikes.

(3) There will be a growth in the pressure to have Congress outlaw the use of the strike or surround the use of the strike weapon with very rigid restrictions.

(4) There could be a development of new presidential powers such as Fact Finding Committees with power to interpret and recommend during the cooling off period, or Industrial Commissions to study basic issues and make recommendations to the interested parties.

(5) If other approaches and endeavors fail, there may be a trend toward the establishment of a system of labor courts to handle these matters in a strictly formal judicial manner.

(6) There is real likelihood that this national strike and the possibility of real difficulty between railroads and the brotherhoods will cause a concerted push of labor and management leadership even more into the political arena for defensive, self-interest lobbying.

It would seem that the time is right if ever for concern to institutions such as the Church and public spirited citizens to gather together leadership in industry and labor so that basic issues might be considered and new approaches explored for lessening the increasingly hardening attitude between labor and management to the end that better industrial relations might be furthered.

For this reason the General Board of Social and Economic Relations of The Methodist Church felt that some such meeting, possibly sponsored by the President of the United States, needs to be called.

This conference would include problems such as automation and the most equitable division of rising productivity to the producer, the worker, and the consumer as well as ways and means of making certain we don't price ourself out of the foreign market in world trade, and at the same time, avoiding pitfalls of growing inflation.

Americans ignorant of economic forces

According to a Brookings Institution study less than 5 per cent of high school students take the equivalent of a semester course in economics.

The Federal Security Agency placed the figure at $3\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. Eight times as many students were enrolled in music as in economics.

Business experts say that we are a frightfully ignorant people in terms

of understanding the economic forces in our society.

A look at the statistics in colleges is not any more encouraging than the situation in our high schools. And when it comes to economic understanding by the clergy, the charge of economic ignorance can easily be leveled.

Industrial leaders, both labor and management, lament the fact that very few theological seminaries actually prepare clergymen to minister in an industrial age. But there are efforts being made to make up for this deficiency.

The Presbyterians have an Institute of Industrial Relations located at McCormick Seminary in Chicago under the able leadership of Dean Marshal Scott.

Methodists offer course

The Methodists for several years under the leadership of Emerson W. Smith, and now under the leadership of Luther A. Tyson, have an annual summer course called "Ministers in Industry."

At Purdue University, Olin Davis directs study of basic economic education during the summer. This course is developing into a very extensive program called the Clergy Economic Education Foundation.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference has not been indifferent and has provided economic educational service for priests of their Church.

Rabbi Lipman, director of the National Commission of Social Action for Reformed Judaism, is doing an excellent job with groups of business people discussing the moral implications involved in their business responsibilities.

The General Board of Social and Economic Relations of The Methodist Church in close cooperation with Conference Boards of Christian Social Action and Concern has sponsored various workshops, retreats and educational projects attempting to do something about the economic ignorance in the clergy.

We hope this is not to be the only effort that Methodism makes, but that this need for basic economic education for Methodist clergy might develop into a year-round educational project with refresher courses, briefing conferences, and summer programs especially directed to the seminary student in what might be called a permanent Methodist Institute of Industrial Relations.

Question: Are we ever successful in efforts to control advertising? Answer: yes!

The United States Brewers Foundation has canceled its series of four color "good for you" advertisements at the request of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax unit of the U. S. Treasury department. The ads are currently running in *Life, Look,* and *The Saturday Evening Post.*

Dwight E. Avis, A.T.T.D. director, has charged that the U.S.B.F. campaign is misleading because it makes curative and therapeutic claims for beer.

The ads feature sports pictures with the "good for you" headline right next to a bottle of beer. Copy ties the headline to the sports achievement, but at first glance it seems to relate to the beer pictured. The copy also claims that beer will put back into you what exercise takes out.

The series began last spring. It was immediately protested by Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, general secretary of the Methodist General Board of Temperance. In a letter to Avis, Hooton called attention to the ads' implication that beer is good for you, charged that the statement was misleading, and asked the Treasury department to take action. (*Contact,* July 1, 1959, p. 15.)

The National Barley & Malt Institute has also canceled its current series of ads stressing the nutritional value of malt in various foods and beverages with emphasis on beer and ale. "The goodness of malt" has been the principal theme of the campaign.

The trade publication *Advertising Age,* which also called attention to the implications of the U.S.B.F. ad series last spring, said the recent A.T.T.D. action came "after loud protests about the U.S.B.F. campaign were heard from dry and church and civic groups."

Announcing its cancellation of

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TEMPERANCE

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the ads, U.S.B.F. spokesmen indicated that the brewers are hiring a research organization to conduct a survey among members of the American Medical Association to determine the nutritional values of beer and ale. Avis will be asked to cooperate in the survey.

The Foundation is also planning a full scale attack on the Federal Alcohol Administration act, designed to get an amendment permitting brewers "to tell, in their advertising, the truth about beer."

The statement of the Code of Federal Regulations governing alcohol advertising is as follows:

"The advertisement shall not contain any statement, design, or device representing that the use of any malt beverage has curative or therapeutic effects, if such statement is untrue in any particular, or tends to create a misleading impression."

Pennsylvania passes new Sunday selling law

A new Sunday selling law now effective in Pennsylvania places heavy restrictions on Sunday retail sales and levies tough fines to back them up.

Replacing an old fine of $4, the new fines are $100 for the first offense and $200 for subsequent offenses within a year.

The legislature passed the measure after extended debate involving constitutionality of the law and an attack on it as a curb of religious freedom.

The new law prohibits the retail sale on Sunday of clothing and wearing apparel, clothing accessories, furniture, housewares, home, business or office appliances, hardware, tools, paints, building and lumber supply materials, jewelry, silverware, clocks, watches and luggage, musical instruments and recordings or toys, except novelties and souvenirs.

Each sale of a banned item constitutes a separate offense.

Do government controls limit alcohol advertising?

One of the duties of the Federal Trade Commission is to determine whether the advertisements of various products are false or misleading.

The Federal Trade Commission act carefully defines false and misleading advertising. It adjures the commission to protect the public against the fail-

ure of advertisers to reveal any harmful aspects of their product.

However, the FTC does *not* handle complaints dealing with alcoholic beverages although there is a growing conviction on the part of temperance leaders that 99 per cent of all liquor and beer advertising *is* false and misleading.

If the FTC exerts no control over national alcohol advertising, what government agency, if any, is concerned with such advertising? And just what are the controls?

In a recent letter to the Methodist Board of Temperance the FTC explained its hands-off-alcohol-ads policy. The FTC spokesman said:

"Primary jurisdiction over the advertising of alcoholic beverages is vested in the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service. The Commission's policy is not to duplicate the work of other government agencies."

In 1935 Congress passed the Federal Alcohol Administration act, making this administration responsible for regulating the business conduct of the alcoholic beverage industry.

By May, 1936, the administration had produced an advertising code regulating distilled spirits ads, and in December, 1938, the administration began to regulate beer ads.

These regulations were directed at ridding alcoholic beverage ads of the pre-prohibition exaggerations which voiced great medicinal and therapeutic claims for the beverages.

In 1940 the Alcohol Tax Unit replaced the Federal Alcohol Administration, and in 1952 federal enforcement authority was vested in the present Alcohol and Tax division of the Internal Revenue Service.

This division now reviews advertising of distillers, bottlers of distilled spirits and wine, brewers, wine producers, rectifiers of distilled spirits and wine, and importers and wholesalers of all alcoholic beverages disseminated in various media. This advertising must comply with Federal requirements.

Federal requirements

The basic requirements contained in the Alcohol Act are prohibitions. Liquor and beer advertisers may not: (1) deceive the consumers with false and misleading statements; (2) disparage a competitor's product; (3) use obscene or indecent devices; (4) use such terms as "double distilled," "triple distilled," or "bonded" when the beverage is not bonded; (5) give statements of age for gin, cordials, vodka, and others; (6) misrepresent the place of origin; (7) confuse brands; (8) use any symbols that represent the government; (9) present inconsistencies with the labels.

However, beer companies have an "out." These regulations apply to malt beverage advertising only when the laws of the state in which the beverage is sold impose advertising requirements similar to the Federal regulations.

Furthermore, these national regulations do not apply to the advertisements of retail dealers in alcoholic beverages.

In the past numerous violations of these regulations have been corrected by the administration. For example, the following statements were some corrected in the early years of the Alcohol act:

"To live healthy and strong, always drink wine."

"You'll say good-by to hangovers if you drink our beer."

"Drink it tonight and feel like a million tomorrow."

Each year the Alcohol and Tax division examines close to 1900 items of points of sale advertising and 74,000 advertisements disseminated in the newspapers, magazines, or by the broadcast media.

Two 1958 infractions

In 1958 the division reported that only two significant infractions of the advertising provisions of the act were observed to warrant the initiation of formal action on the part of the service.

These cases were disposed of by the acceptance of appropriate offers in compromise—a procedure set up by the act which provides that a sum of several hundred dollars be paid to the Treasury Department and that the violating advertisements be changed.

This is the control which the national government exercises over alcohol advertising. Is it enough? Does it really protect the public from misleading and false advertisements? The alcohol industry's ads give the answer to these questions.

• Ballentine beer urges the public to drink "the crisp refresher anytime." Newspapers continuously report the results when a truck driver drinks beer before his long haul, a pilot before his flight, a hunter before his day in the field.

• Hiram Walker boasts of its 90 proof Canadian Club blended whiskey: "you can stay with it all evening long . . . short ones before dinner, tall ones after." The drunk on the floor, the alcoholic, the mangled youth in the crumpled car — all followed this advice.

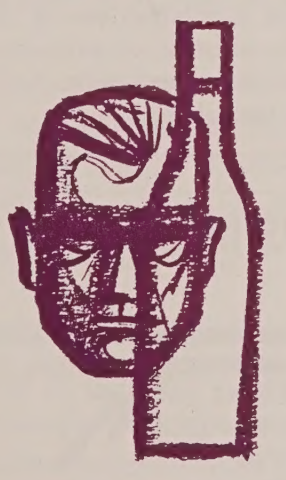
• Smirnofs Vodka advertises that "having no taste, it loses itself in orange juice, tomato juice, or other favorite soft drink or mixer." Lost time, skills, talents, refinement, lives — all reflect the tasteless vodka that twisted a brain.

• While Annheuser Busch told the world, "Where there's life — there's Bud," the entire beer industry attempted to suggest that beer is "good for you." How lively or good for you are numbed minds, frozen reflexes, or twisted limbs?

In the 86th Congress only one Congressman has introduced a bill to regulate alcohol advertising. Representative Eugene Siler (R-Ken.) introduced H. R. 2221, which would ban the use of interstate commerce for the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising.

Concerned Christians can do the following:

(1) Send any printed beer, wine, or liquor advertisements that violate any of the prohibitions listed above to the Alcohol and Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington 25, D. C. Ask that these ads be corrected. Also send descriptions of TV or radio ads.



(2) Urge your own Congressman to introduce a bill banning alcohol advertising or ask for his support of the Siler bill.

(3) Ask your Senator to introduce a similar bill in the Senate to ban the use of interstate commerce for alcoholic beverage advertising.

(4) Write to the Alcohol and Tax Division and ask that all forms of alcoholic beverages be labeled dangerous, narcotic drugs.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

Citizens should express thanks to the Honorable Dwight E. Avis, director of A.T.T.U. of the U. S. Treasury Department, for cancellations of the misleading advertisements inferring that beer is "good for you."

*The District of Columbia's Alco*holic Rehabilitation unit, within one year, has given a new lease on life to more than 1500 alcoholics. In financial terms the city has saved $260,000. More importantly, these human derelicts are on their way back to self-respect and usefulness in society. The District has 50,000 victims who are still unredeemed!

Rehabilitation is a citizenship responsibility, but prevention of alcoholism is a prior Christian duty. While researchers continue to study causes and cures, churchmen can help people avoid alcoholism by (1) personally abstaining from all uses of alcoholic beverages, (2) inspiring others to discover "the more excellent way," and (3) leading out in vigorous citizenship efforts to curb, restrict, and outlaw the liquor business at every possible point of its influence upon society.

*Into our offices will come on De*cember 14th, a large group of denominational leaders to consult on procedures to stop America's obscene mail racket. Representatives of government will suggest ways in which existing laws to protect people may be enforced, and how Congress may be assisted in strengthening the Postmaster General's authority to exclude pornographic filth from the mails.

Inasmuch as sex smut is a symptom of moral depravity that is now inducing Hollywood to relax production codes, the time has come for churches to apply suasions that will correct these violations of decency and call the country to the high privilege of exercising spiritual discipline.

Program suggestions: know state liquor laws

The Idea: Commissions on Christian Social Relations need to know the liquor laws in their state and community if they are to encourage enforcement or seek changes in the law.

Conference Boards and District Directors Can Help: Prepare a concise resumé of the law and make it available to all the pastors and commission chairmen. The Oklahoma conference board of temperance sends out special Alcohol Education Week packets. The churches use these for study during their scheduled week of activities in October.

At their annual retreat West Virginia laymen discussed their laws. A panel consisting of Rev. Joseph Casey, conference chairman, and Frank Everhart, an attorney, discussed the following questions, which ought to be made available to every local church:

What must a person do to obtain a license to sell beer?

What regulations govern the sale of beer?

What is the legal definition of beer?

What hours govern the sale of beer?

How old must a person be in order to purchase beer?

How far must a beer establishment be from a church or school?

What is the procedure for helping close an obnoxious "beer joint"?

Is local option on beer allowed?

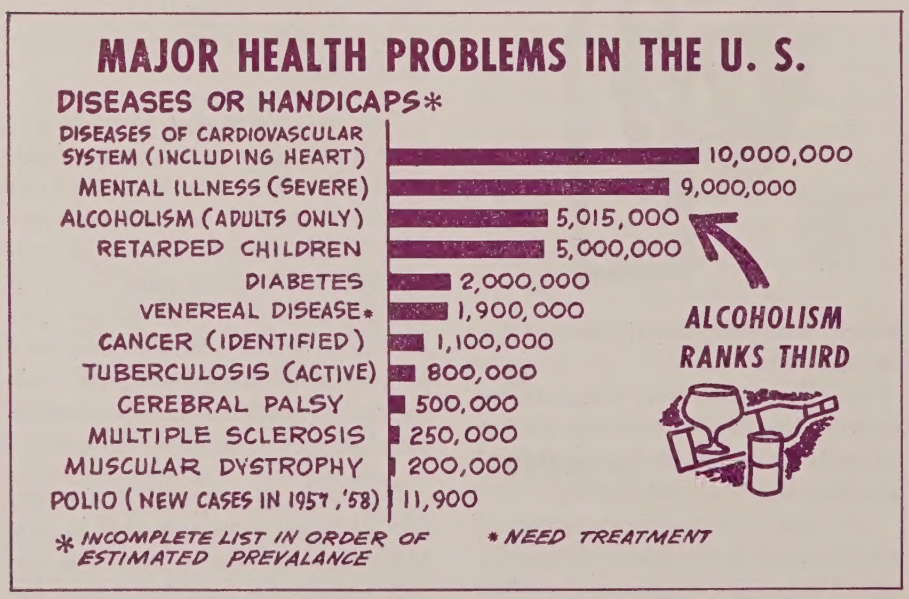
How does a liquor store get established?

What regulations govern the sale of hard liquor?

What can be done if hard liquor laws are being violated?

What forms of gambling, if any, are legal? Is local option a possibility on gambling, petty or otherwise?

Local Church Chairmen: You can get this information from the state statute books. A lawyer could help get the answers to the above questions and make them available for study and action by the group. A group that knows the laws will be better able to call infractions of the law to the attention of authorities and make recommendations for more strict controls.


MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THE U. S.
DISEASES OR HANDICAPS*
DISEASES OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM (INCLUDING HEART) 10,000,000
MENTAL ILLNESS (SEVERE) 9,000,000
ALCOHOLISM (ADULTS ONLY) 5,015,000
RETARDED CHILDREN 5,000,000
DIABETES 2,000,000
VENEREAL DISEASE* 1,900,000
CANCER (IDENTIFIED) 1,100,000
TUBERCULOSIS (ACTIVE) 800,000
CEREBRAL PALSY 500,000
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS 250,000
MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY 200,000
POLIO (NEW CASES IN 1957, '58) 11,900
ALCOHOLISM RANKS THIRD
* INCOMPLETE LIST IN ORDER OF ESTIMATED PREVALANCE
* NEED TREATMENT

This year the National Information Bureau, an organization designed to maintain sound standards in philanthropy, released a table of miscellaneous health statistics. The bureau points out that these figures, compiled from national agencies, are only guess-estimates since no one really knows exact figures. However they do show that alcoholism rates second only to heart disease and mental illness in our country.

Americans smoking more cigarettes yearly

Americans will spend almost twice as much on cigarettes in 1959 as they contribute to their churches, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The department said that cigarette smoking is on the increase and retail purchases will total nearly $6 billion this year. Total gifts to U. S.

churches are a little more than $3 billion.

In the annual report on the outlook for tobacco, the department said that Americans spent a record $5½ billion on cigarettes in 1958. It estimated that 58 million Americans are regular smokers—35 million men and 23 million women.

The average consumption is 24 cigarettes per day for men smokers and 19 a day for women. The department expects women to smoke one-third of the 460 billion cigarettes to be smoked this year.

If the present trends continue, the total number of cigarettes consumed in the United States will rise to 570 billion in 1965 and to 740 billion in 1975, the department predicted. By 1965 there will be 66 million smokers and by 1975 there will be 84 million.

Currently, 50 per cent of the male population of the United States 15 years of age and older smokes regularly, according to the government survey. Projections indicate a rise to 59 per cent by 1965.

At the present time 36 per cent of women over 15 smoke. By 1965, this is expected to rise to 40 per cent and in 1975 to 46 per cent.

WORLD PEACE

The Methodist Church has long sustained the integrity of the individual conscience. This is sound doctrine. In matters of war and peace, this has meant in our generation clear-cut support from both the conscientious participant and the conscientious objector.

The strength of this position is its Protestant support of the individual and his convictions. As a valid response to the problem of the citizen solving his relation to war, it is contradictory and confused, the critics point out.

This should trouble no one save those who seek a simple, unqualified answer to moral behavior. The new and forbidding character of modern war has further confused the issue as far as a sharp cleavage of choices is concerned. In fact, as a warfare of positions, the militarist-pacifist issue is, in many ways, as outmoded as the fundamentalist-modernist controversy of earlier decades.

Actually the option of legally authorized alternative service is validly open for only a small proportion under selective service since only a limited number of healthy adult males are called up. Other categories of deferment apply first.

For example, many a young theolog thinking of taking a pacifist position finds that a ministerial student, or supply pastor, is really exempt from the decision unless he forces his clerical classification to be overlooked. This is no test of the suitability of conscientious objection.

The point is that the choice is far from universal and that only a minute fraction of the young men of our Church take this position. Yet, the Church has, most properly we believe, seen fit to respect sincere conscience even when making a minority decision.

Methodism is a large segment of

(continued on the next page)

WORLD PEACE

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the nation's population. Indeed, among its nearly 10 million members, there are presumably all the viewpoints to be found in America as a whole. In short, we are a pluralistic denomination, just as our nation is a pluralistic democracy.

We should not expect, therefore, that any one position, on war or peace or any similar subject, will commend itself to the entire membership. Indeed, that is not even desirable. Much of the thrust toward growing insights would be lost without the interplay of opinions among us.

Thus, General Conference resolutions about war and peace represent compromises of divergent ideas. There is both prophetic idealism and practical realism about issues involved. In fact, a General Conference statement may be a "good" document in various senses.

It may be "true" in its fidelity to Christian standards and it may be "true" as representing faithfully the present limited vision of the people called Methodist. This latter element represents the democratic process at work; a fact sometimes as important as a lofty, exalted challenge that calls for headlines.

If Methodism is a pluralism, we need to state clearly valid Christian convictions held among us even if by a minority. Nor shall we expect everyone to adopt the policy thus encouraged.

A spiritual witness

All that is anticipated is that we recognize in it the authentic note of spiritual witness. In fact we regret that so few prophetic standpoints have been signalled out for attention; some of them, as we have already pointed out, actually being viable options only for a small segment of our people.

We offer as a candidate for moral support the practice of non-violent resistance to evil. Its greatest achievements, as in the bus boycott, have been in other areas than peace and war. It has a broader application and is available to practice to both men and women.

It exemplifies methods unquestionably compatible to Christian ends and values. It seems singularly adept to express Christian idealism in our time when classic methods of conflict—such as resort to war—are outmoded forms of social adjustment.

In short, we would like to see a clear-cut paragraph in the Social Creed commending the method and practice of non-violent resistance to evil. If not such a paragraph in the Creed, then support could come through a general resolution.

We will not all accept it as our own. We will not all practice it. But we can all commend it as a valid form of Christian witness. We will find in those who give it being a fresh challenge to our souls.—D.E.T.

. . . *affairs afar* . . .

Warren, Ohio: The Northeast Ohio Conference Board of World Peace is arranging for an exchange with ten British ministers from the Birmingham District of England for next summer. The chairman, Dr. Theodore C. Meyer, is the new head of their annual conference board of world peace.

Los Angeles: More interest and support are reported for the "Meals for Millions" food program which is just launching a new group of special projects in the Caribbean. Haiti will receive 75,000 pounds of food. Contributions to this program may be made through MCOR.

Champaign: "Which Way The Wind?"—an unusual full length peace production in a new form called Docudrama has been presented on five major campuses. The author, Philip C. Lewis, bases the production on the book, *Speak Truth To Power.*

London: The Council of Europe has completed 10 years of work. The council is composed of two branches: a consultative assembly of 135 parliamentarians and a committee of ministers consisting of the 15 foreign ministers of the member states.

Aomori, Japan: The Japanese National Railways are surveying for a projected underseas tunnel linking the islands of Honshu and Hokkaido. The unusual tunnel, 13 miles long, will cost $167 million and take 10 years to complete, but can replace a five hour ferry service which has been perilous at times during the typhoon season.

Washington, D. C.: Nine American states have signed several diplomatic agreements and five have now ratified them, forbidding traffic in arms and war material, and arranging for a stricter watch on the arms traffic between American republics.

Chicago: This year's World Order Sunday message points out that four countries will become independent next year in Africa alone and that 22 new nations have been recently created.

"Men and nations," the message declares, "must increasingly live in a rule of law, in organized cooperation, as in the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and regional organizations consonant with its principles."

It asserted that it "is a Christian's responsibility that our plenty, our skills, our time and our interest shall more and more be used to help hundreds of millions everywhere whose needs cry out for assistance."

"That our will and prayers and action shall be directed toward negotiations, multiplication of contacts, appeals to the world's conscience, and mutual reduction of armaments, including nuclear weapons—this is a Christian duty," it said.

Study tour to broaden interest in world peace

The 1960 study tour of the Board of World Peace of The Methodist Church will include nations in northern Europe and Russia. Dr. Carl Soule, field secretary for the board, will lead the tour to be held from July 18 to August 27.

Members of the tour will view ancient landmarks and Alpine landscapes. The emphasis of the tour will be placed on religious and educational experiences aimed at making members concerned about world peace and better qualified to work for its achievement.

There will be interviews with leaders in church, political, and social life in Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, and Russia. The tour will include the Passion Play at Oberammergau.

Members will visit agencies related to the United Nations including the International Court of Justice at the Hague, the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization at Geneva, and the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization at Paris.

Because of the importance of the Soviet Union in world affairs, about one-third of the tour will be spent in that nation. The old capital of Leningrad and the new capital of Moscow, cultural and educational activities of the people, and Orthodox and Baptist churches are on the tour schedule.

Persons who will especially benefit from this study tour are members of Commissions on Christian Social Relations, Secretaries of Christian Social Relations in the Woman's Society, district and conference peace leaders, active laymen, and ministers.

The cost of the tour is as low as possible in order to accommodate persons in all economic conditions. Inquiries should be addressed to the leader of the tour, Dr. Carl Soule, Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

A staff member of the Board of World Peace since 1945, Dr. Soule spent a year of study and travel in 1933 and 1934 in Germany, Italy, Palestine, and Russia. In 1948 he led a tour to England and Germany, and in 1955 one to England, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, and France. In 1957 and 1959 he traveled in Mexico.

UNESCO conference views achievements

The seventh National Conference called by the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO was held in Denver last month. Nearly 2,000 delegates from the United States and Latin America representing educational, scientific, business, cultural, government, labor, communications, and religious groups assembled to consider the cultures of the Americas and their achievements in education, science, and the arts.

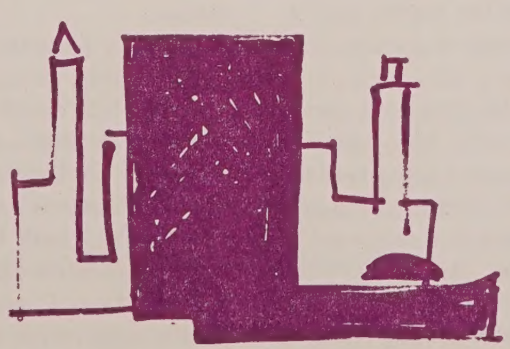
Educators considered problems of education in Latin America, the teaching of Spanish and Portuguese in the United States, adult education programs, student exchange problems, and Latin American studies in secondary and higher educational institutions in the United States.

Scientists discussed the education and utilization of scientists and engineers, as well as the development of basic and applied research. Developments in art, architecture, the theater, libraries, music, museums, journalism, and literature received the attention of persons trained and interested in these fields.

An interesting section on Balanced Economic Growth was added to the usual UNESCO concerns because of the importance of economic development in the total life of Latin America and the interest of many in the United States. The importance of modernization, the respective roles of management and labor, technical aid programs, the financing of development, and contributions of investment by foreign capital were carefully considered.

Still another section dealt with international organizations, especially the Organization of American States and UNESCO, and the contribution of industry, labor, and private foundations to the work of such organizations.

Two of the plenary sessions consisted of a series of addresses. Two evening programs presented the Denver Symphony Orchestra featuring contemporary composers of the Americas and their works and the "Carmen Cuevas Conjunto" from the Musical Conservatory of Guitar and Folklore of Chile. The songs and dances of the latter group were received with great enthusiasm.



WORLD PEACE

Detroit conference adopts resolutions

At its fall meeting the board of Christian Social Relations of the Detroit conference adopted the following resolutions:

Exchange Visits—"Believing that in the family of nations there is no conflict which cannot be reconciled; we hail the conversations this week between the President of the U. S. and the Premier of the USSR. We favor their fruitful exchange of ideas and follow them with our prayers for divine guidance and grace from the One who is the Lord of every nation and Maker of us all."

Nuclear Testing—"As a positive step towards preservation of physical health, as well as the peace of the world; we wish to commend our State Department for its recent decision to extend the prohibition of the testing of nuclear weapons. That the Soviet Union thereupon followed with a similar declaration, suggests not only an international concern over the dangers of radio-active fallout, but also a sound basis for our own government to take further initiatory steps along the road towards the ultimate abolition of such testing."

Organizations endorse World Refugee Year

A growing number of American organizations have endorsed the World Refugee Year which began July 1, 1959, and will continue through June 30, 1960.

The names of the following organizations have recently been added to a growing list of names being received by the United States Committee for Refugees: Central Conference of American Rabbis, American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc., National Board of the YWCA, National Catholic Resettlement Council, and Synagogue Council of America.

In addition to the endorsement of various organizations, the mayor of San Francisco, George Christopher, has issued a proclamation concerning the World Refugee Year, urging the citizens of San Francisco to participate in the programs ("in every way possible") developed to further the interests of this important year.

A similar proclamation has been

issued by Foster Furcolo, governor of Massachusetts, asking that the people generously support the programs developed for the assistance of refugees by the United States Committee for Refugees.

• The 86th Congress took two and one-half days in the Senate to pass a food for peace bill designed to use part of the nine and one-half billion agricultural surplus to fight famine and disease around the world. But, the same Senate took only 50 minutes to appropriate 40 billions for national defense.

On four separate occasions Congress refused to appropriate a requested half million dollars for technical disarmament studies. But it increased additional millions for "Public Relations" and for "Legislative Liaison," both for the Pentagon.

Hearings in the House were held to help the Army Chemical Corps enlist public support for increased experimentation in chemical, bacteriological and radiological weapons.

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

*Any preacher, including this col*umnist, must stoutly resist the urge to prophesy, at least in its secondary sense of "foretelling" rather than "forth telling."

But, sometimes rashness overcomes judgment. So, here goes!

At no point is lack of planning and necessary attention going to handicap America more than the refusals of legislative appropriations in recent years to provide adequately for disarmament studies. Now the disarmament proposals of both Britain and Russia challenge us at a time when neither industry, labor, nor even our economy as a whole, has seriously appraised the adjustments involved in an arms cutback.

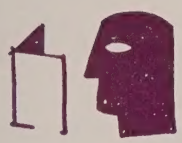
As future guessing, watch for more emphasis on a beginning shelter program, with new installations as separated as Governor Rockefeller's designs in New York state and the elaborate underground hideaway near Portland, Ore.

Publicity will be given to a major public relations effort to make bacteriological and chemical war acceptable as "no more" horrible than nuclear warfare, which, in turn, is "no more" horrible than concentration bombing of civilian cities.

Of course, the "no more" argument always assumes a level of values quite debased below Christian idealism and with little reference to the worth of persons.

Want to guess wildly over a longer period? If so, shall we go along with a noted columnist who says that history books a century from now, writing on recent India-China border disputes will read strikingly like the United States-Mexico boundary feuds of last century, with as much difference as the current U.S. and Mexican history texts exhibit about the struggle over Texas and other tension points of the early Southwest.

. . . at your service



BOOKS

Security in the Modern World —by Elizabeth E. Hoyt; book and guide sell for 75 cents; obtain from the Board of Social and Economic Relations.

This book sets forth for the general reader the technical and Christian basis of the movement to provide "social security." It describes the various ways and means now used to meet individual and group security responsibilities.

This book clarifies the various positions of the social security system without imposing the tedious task of going through a myriad of details. It gives appropriate suggestions for discussion.

In order to creatively discuss the important topics contained in the book a complete discussion guide was prepared to accompany it.

The book and its guide are a most adequate basis for a fruitful discussion leading toward understanding and action on new legislation and the harnessing of voluteer resources within the community for security needs.

The West In Crisis—by James P. Warburg, Doubleday, New York, 1959, $1.50 paperback.

Here is one of the clearest and most challenging expositions of the grave issues confronting the Western world that has appeared in recent years.

James Warburg, banker, student of international affairs, and modern pamphleteer, has come forward with a brilliant analysis of the West and its policies. His thesis is that the real danger today arises from the weak or erroneous response of the non-communist nations to the challenge of an aggressive communism.

A few sentences quoted may serve to whet your appetite for more:

"Are there not times when the priest, minister, or rabbi must breast the prevailing tide of opinion, distinguish between true and false patriotism, and, if necessary, declare: 'My country, much though I love thee, thou art wrong'?

"Admittedly, it takes courage to denounce actions or policies undertaken by the government and supported by majority opinion. There are many individual clergymen who have given evidence of such courage, but they are the exception rather than the rule."

In one place, Warburg quotes with approval the Methodist Council of Bishops. His last chapter is directed to the individual who claims he is too busy to do anything about these issues. He offers several pointed answers to this argument not the least of which is this: ". . . if everyone is too busy to be a citizen, democracy ceases to exist." —H.W.

The Traffic in Narcotics — by Harry J. Anslinger, U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics, and William F. Tompkins, former member New Jersey Legislature and now U. S. attorney for the District of New Jersey; 303 pages; Funk and Wagnalls Company, N. Y.; available from the Methodist Publishing House serving your area.

This book is an authoritative treatment of the national and international problem of narcotics. The authors have in no way attempted to sensationalize this study, but have tried to give the cold facts as they know them to be from their study and experience in dealing with the drug traffic.

In the first chapters an historical account is provided concerning the use of drugs throughout history and a comprehensive study of the various kinds of drugs available to the world.

Then follows a lengthy and definitive discussion of the attempts to control the traffic in narcotics, first discussing the international control system, then the federal and state responsibilities for control.

The authors outline a community program of action to combat the traffic in narcotics. This includes (1) strong laws backed by good enforcement and stiff sentences, (2) alert and determined public opinion, (3) proper hospitalization and compulsion treatment for addicts, (4) the avoidance of the wrong kind of publicity in this field of study.

Contact recommends this book for ministers and laymen who are seeking a treatment of the narcotics problem in our society today.

CALENDAR

Christian social relations events on the national, regional and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to the CONTACT editor.

November

1-2—Oregon Interboard Workshops; Eugene (First) and Medford (First) respectively.

2-6—Methodist Committee on Christian education, Cincinnati, Ohio.

3-4—North Alabama briefing conference.

23, 24, 26, 27, 30—North Mississippi Temperance Institutes; Corinth First, Tupelo (St. Marks), Starkville, Durant and Grenada First respectively.

30-December 4 — Saginaw Bay district United Nations Seminar.

December

1-4—North Mississippi Temperance Institutes; Greenville (Trinity), Clarksdale (First), Oxford, Senatobia respectively.

Dateline

(continued from page 2)

ciples of the UN Charter before universal agreement can be reached," she said.

Calling for more realistic education in world affairs, especially for American children, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "If we're going to lead the whole world, we have to understand the whole world."

National and regional temperance leaders of The Methodist Church met from October 14-21 at Camp Aldersgate, Little Rock, Ark., for the annual School of Alcohol Studies and Christian Action sponsored by the General Board of Temperance.

Speakers included specialists in religion, education, and medicine selected to give the delegates a new understanding of the alcohol problem.

Presenting the keynote address Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, general secretary of the General Board of Temperance, said that the time has come for Americans to take a new look at the alcohol problem.

Pointing out that education must come before legislation, Dr. Hooton said: "We think the time has come when Congress, aided by state legislatures, should take a new look at the total cost of alcohol to American life and property."

Speaking the second day of the school, Dr. Nelson Davis said that alcoholism is a disease of the station-wagon crowd and is not confined to derelicts and bums. Dr. Davis is director of the Malvern Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., a non-profit organization for psychiatric and alcohol studies and treatment.

Pointing out that social drinking quiets anxiety or tension, Dr. Davis said. "Somehow we have to teach our competent people to understand themselves, to live with their discomforts so that with that knowledge they can keep their anxiety constructive rather than destructive."

Dr. George Maddox, professor of sociology at Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., told the group that most patterns of drinking begin in the home.

"In some communities majorities of teen-agers in high school are found to have well-established patterns of drinking and they report their first exposures to alcohol have been in the home," he said.

Maddox believes the reasons for the persistence of drinking are (1) drinkers are generally unaware of the potential dangers associated with drinking, (2) drinkers believe drinking does for them that which outweighs anything which potentially it might do to them, or (3) a combination of these.

Dr. Everett Tilson, professor of Biblical theology at Vanderbilt University and author of the book *Should Christians Drink*, said that although the Bible cannot be used as a "proof text" in behalf of total abstinence, it can be used as a spur to creative thinking concerning the alcohol problem.

"Gosh — and just when he was so close to solving the whole world situation."

"We have a firm basis in Christian ethics," he said, "for a case with strong foundations in common sense; and the Bible itself furnishes us with enough moral props to shore up our cause, provided we treat the Bible as a guide for discovering ethical principles and not as a deposit of legal directives.

The final speaker of the school, the Rev. Tom Shipp, pastor of the Lovers Lane Methodist Church, Dallas, Tex., said that the secret of helping alcoholics is to never give up.

"You must be willing to stay with an alcoholic, seeing him several times a day during the early stages of his fight for freedom," he said. "He needs all the love, help, and understanding you can offer."

A very interesting radio interview took place recently in a program called "Men of Faith." The Rev. Carl Ericson of the Council of Churches, National Capitol Area, interviewed Noell Damron, a Methodist and shop steward of the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The steel worker said: "In this present crisis that we are facing, I would like to see the church organizations make a fact finding of their own and investigate the management and union to find exactly how our union operates.

"If they find out for themselves that we operate on the democratic principle, then I would like them to contact, in our union, and in management, Christian laymen. I am sure there are in management, as there are in labor, Christian laymen. And then put the proposition to both sides—how men can settle this thing for the good of everyone."

Mr. Ericson then asked if this fact finding committee was to make its findings public. The answer was "Yes."

When asked if he as a striker had received any literature or information originating from the church in regard to the strike situation, he said he had received none—no contact of any kind, verbal or written, from the church.

The issue that Noell Damron raises about the church assuming some kind of responsibility in the steel strike certainly needs to be explored by Commissions on Christian Social Relations and Conference Boards of Social Action wherever strike situations exist or wherever there is basic steel industry suffering from the present situation.